

A WARM CONVENTION

St. Louis, July 6.—The democratic national convention to name the party's choice for president and vice president of the United States was called to order in the Coliseum shortly after the noon hour today by Chairman Jones of the national committee, and organized. The opening session was taken up with the address of the temporary chairman and the announcement of committees. Tomorrow will come the address of the permanent chairman, and the reports of committees, including platform. The climax of the nominations will not be reached until the third day, and perhaps later.

The arrangements of the hall were such that delegates and spectators were rapidly admitted, and though Sergeant-at-Arms Martin and his numerous assistants were kept busy there were few signs of disorder or confusion. The interior of the Coliseum presented an attractive spectacle. The decorations of flags and bunting were tasteful rather than elaborate. Plugs of immense proportions were suspended from the girders of the roof and yards and yards of red, white and blue bunting arranged in festoons hung from the galleries and about the speaker's platform. At the rear of the platform were large portraits of Jefferson and other famous leaders of the democratic party.

By 11 o'clock the vicinity of the convention hall was a hurly-burly of noise and confusion. Delegations were arriving, many of them accompanied by bands of music, cheers were heard as the notable party leaders were recognized among the arrivals, and the stanch partisans of the several candidates were adding their campaign yells to the general uproar. Huge megaphones made of paper emitted deafening shouts for Parker, Hearst, Gorman and others. The riot of noise reached its climax when the marching clubs began to file into the convention hall at the east main door and take their seats in the space allotted them in the rear of the arena. Conspicuous among these delegations of "rooters" were the 1,000 Tammany braves from New York, the Cook County Marching club of Chicago, the Jackson club of Washington, and the Erie club of Buffalo. Other cities represented among the marching clubs were Indianapolis, Cincinnati, Omaha, Cleveland, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh.

The delegates, alternates and distinguished visitors entered the hall through the Fourteenth street entrance, while the spectators were admitted through the Olive street, St. Charles street and Thirteenth street doors. Throughout the time that elapsed between the opening of the doors and that set for the formal opening of the convention, the band rendered a succession of pieces of patriotic music, alternated with popular airs of the day.

As early as 11 o'clock the delegates began to arrive. They came, sometimes in a solid delegation, and after passing the doorkeepers were received by the sergeants-at-arms and escorted to their seats. The sections of seats allotted to the various delegations were indicated by artistic standards bearing the name of the state or territory.

When the leaders of national prominence began to arrive they were greeted with volleys after volleys of applause, and finally, as the hour of twelve approached, the applause became a continuous uproar of shouting and hand-clapping. One of the first to receive a greeting was John Sharp Williams of Mississippi, who took a seat on the platform by the side of Chairman Jones of the national committee. The appearance of Senator Gorman of Maryland was the signal for a great outburst of enthusiasm, and a similar ovation marked the arrival of David B. Hill, the recognized manager of the Parker candidacy. Thomas Taggart of Indiana, who is prominently spoken of as the next chairman of the national committee, was received with cheers from the Indiana visitors and others who recognized his smiling countenance.

As William J. Bryan entered the hall of the head of the Nebraska delegation, there was an outburst of enthusiasm that plainly showed he is still regarded as an influencing factor in national politics. A smile lit up the face of the Nebraskan as, amid round after round of applause, he worked his way to the seats of his state delegation. Other prominent arrivals attracting the attention of the well-filled galleries were General James B. Weaver of Iowa, Governor Dockery of Missouri, August Belmont of New York, Colonel Guffey of Pennsylvania, Clark Howell of Georgia, and Senator Money of Mississippi. Patrick A. Collins of Boston, was given an ovation and Senator Smith of New Jersey likewise received a welcome.

Some difficulty was experienced in seating the delegations, and the noon hour found Chairman Jones, gavel in hand, waiting patiently for the delegations to find their places before calling the gathering to order. The entire convention rose to its feet during the opening prayer. Secretary Walsh delegated the duty of reading the call for the convention to C. J. Gavin, of New Mexico, whose loud voice could be heard distinctly throughout the five acres of the convention hall.

The convention cheered when Temporary Chairman John Sharp Williams was introduced. Williams delivered his speech calmly and without gestures. His voice was clear but not powerful and at first failed to reach all parts of the hall. As Williams proceeded his voice increased in volume and he was listened to attentively.

Speech of the Temporary Chairman. St. Louis, July 6.—Williams began his speech with the statement that St. Louis was the appropriate place for holding the democratic convention

at this time when celebrating the centennial anniversary of the acquisition of the Louisiana territory, an anniversary of real, not pseudo expansion, an expansion where white men could live and settle, not so-called expansion by mere super-imposed forces of the flag and the military authorities.

The chairman then took up the republican national convention, which he criticized as a cut-and-dried affair with everything dictated in advance. He took up the speech of Temporary Chairman Root and criticized it piece-meal and then turning his attention to the platform, criticized it in the same manner. He objected to the statement in the platform that the republicans had fought a successful war with Spain. He believed that the war was fought by the whole country. He showed that the republican statement that the hard times of 1893 were due to the Cleveland administration was inaccurate, as hard times began in the Harrison administration. He pointed out other features in the republican platform which he showed to be fallacious. Williams said that from 1801 to the outbreak of the civil war the democrats were in ascendancy nine-tenths of the time and nine-tenths of the time our people were prosperous beyond all precedent as compared with other people contemporaneous with them or prior to their time.

Toussing on the tariff, Williams says that a perfectly ideal protective policy would be one which did not admit a single possible competitive product of another country to the "protected" market. In so far as protectionism falls short of that result it is failure from the protectionists standpoint. But as McKinley said, we cannot always continue to sell without buying. Plainly our foreign commerce had grown, not because of, but in spite of, obstructions which have been placed in the current of trade.

To sum up the platform the chairman said that it obeys the precept to "stand pat" in every respect except one—and that is the one in which well enough might have been left alone. This is in regard to the plank which promises to reduce southern representation in the house and in the electoral college if found that suffrage has been "unconstitutionally limited." It is "constitutionally limited," it is a matter for the courts. But the real meaning of the plank is to reduce southern representation without reducing the other states, whenever in the south the negroes are disfranchised, not as such because of their ignorance, by educational qualifications or other "constitutional means."

It is not the white man as a white man who is injured by recurrence of the force bill days; he can always maintain himself. It is business, commerce, manufacture and agriculture and the negro himself. This is but the entering wedge to a new period of "southern reconstruction." It is the beginning over of the old scheme, revived for political advantage, to retain as a republican asset the solid negro vote in the northern states.

Williams then turned his attention to his own party and said they would nominate a man for president who would not warp the legislative or judicial functions, who will not recklessly violate international usages, who will not keep the people guessing what he will do next. He will nominate him on the platform ignoring dead issues and dealing with every live issue in tones certain and unmistakable.

The platform will favor revision and reduction of the tariff by friends of the masses and not by the tariff beneficiaries and their representative alone; especially will the tariff be taken off from the trust made goods to a point, where foreign competition may enter the American market, when combine raises the price to the American consumer to a point of extortion. Under a democratic administration the rights of labor will be recognized as no less "vested" or less "sacred," no less "inalienable" than the rights of capital and both will be dealt with justly and impartially according to their rights.

Mention of Grover Cleveland's name was cheered lustily. The demonstration continued for several minutes in spite of the efforts of the chairman to secure order. Finally Williams threatened to discontinue his speech and this had the effect of restoring order. Williams voice began to fall at this point and the audience had difficulty in hearing the rest of his speech. In consequence there was considerable noise and confusion. Tim Murphy, delegate from St. Louis, was ejected from the hall during the demonstration for Cleveland because he would not take his seat after being requested by one of the sergeants-at-arms.

Williams concluded his speech greatly exhausted. Prosperation was streaming from his face, his collar was wet, his voice was worn to a frazzle and he could not be heard twenty feet from where he stood. He spoke for an hour and forty minutes.

Williams announced that the delegates were invited to visit the exposition and the clerk would read the invitation. His last few words were lost in cries of "Bryan," "Bryan," that came thick and fast from different parts of the hall. Cheers mingled with the calls and it was fully a minute before the voice of the clerk was able to rise above the tumult. Bryan remained seated while the demonstration was made by his friends and showed no outward recognition of the applause which greeted his name. The roll call of states then ordered for list of committeemen chosen in the caucus. While the roll call was in progress the spectators caused great confusion by leaving the hall in great numbers. At 2:50 p. m. the convention adjourned to 10 o'clock tomorrow morning.

Permanent Chairman. St. Louis, July 6.—It is announced

today that United States Senator Bailey of Texas had been agreed upon for permanent chairman of the convention.

Parker Will be the Nominee. St. Louis, July 6.—Tammany announced that directly after the adjournment of the convention today they will hold a meeting and will draw their objections to Judge Parker. They concede his nomination.

National Committeemen Selected. St. Louis, July 6.—Democratic committee includes: Colorado—John I. Mullins. Texas—R. M. Robinson. Wyoming—John E. Osborne. New Mexico—H. B. Ferguson. Committee on resolutions include: Colorado—C. A. Thomas. Texas—Joseph W. Bailey. Wyoming—David N. McKinley. New Mexico—James R. Fitch.

Chairman Resolutions Committee. St. Louis, July 6.—Senator Bailey of Virginia will be chairman of the committee on resolutions. The Massachusetts delegation held a meeting today and defeated a motion to vote for Parker on the first ballot.

SECOND DAY'S SESSION

St. Louis, July 7.—The democratic convention reconvened today, entering upon the second day's session. The stirring scenes of yesterday had the effect of heightening the interest, and the crowds began to gather early. Many of the delegates worked late into the night on committees with subsequent loss of sleep. The credentials committee did not adjourn until after 4 o'clock this morning, while the sub-committee on resolutions labored until after midnight.

One of the developments of the night was the declaration of Senator Bailey to serve as permanent chairman. He stated he wished to be on the floor when the discussion of resolutions was under way. The place was tendered to Champ Clark of Missouri.

Chairman Williams was given a round of applause when he appeared. He showed the strain of his long speech of yesterday. As soon as he had produced all his energy in the convention with his speech he introduced Archbishop John J. Glennon, of St. Louis, who delivered the invocation. The report on rules and order of business was adopted without discussion.

The report concerning Porto Rico and the Philippine Islands, accredited delegates from Porto Rico seats was next read. An amendment was offered for the report to include the Philippines and caused considerable discussion, it being contended that the Philippines were not a part of the United States and that the democrats hoped some day they would have a president of their own. The committee defended its report on the ground that the United States supreme court had declared Porto Rico a part of the United States and that the Philippines were not a part. The motion to include the Philippines was withdrawn and after some more debate the report of the committee was adopted.

The chair announced that the permanent organization committee was not ready to make its report. The committee on credentials announced that it would not be ready to report until two o'clock. The convention then at 11:40 decided to take a recess until 12 o'clock this afternoon.

Permanent Chairman. The committee on permanent organization which met just before the close of the morning session of the convention formally elected Champ Clark of Missouri, permanent chairman and Clerk accepted.

BRYAN WILL FIGHT TO FINISH. St. Louis, July 7.—William Jennings Bryan will take the fight of the contesting delegates from Illinois to the floor of the convention. He appeared before the committee on credentials in the early hours of the morning, after the Illinois case had been disposed of and asked if he might make a minority report. He was told to go ahead. He asked those members of the committee who would sign it to stand up and the delegates on the committee from Oklahoma, Wisconsin, Minnesota and Rhode Island arose.

THE CONTESTED DISTRICT DELEGATES

St. Louis, July 7.—With one exception, the contest in the twenty-first Illinois district, the credentials committee of the national democratic convention followed the lead of the national committee and slated the delegates recommended as the temporary roll of the convention. The committee gave patient hearing to every contest presented except that of Dr. Mary Walker, claiming a seat as the woman representative of the democrats of New York. She waited the indulgence of the committee until a late hour and then gave up in despair.

Bryan Will Make Speech. St. Louis, July 7.—It was said today on excellent authority that Bryan would make his greatest effort before the convention in speaking on the minority report of the committee on credentials. He has secured the proxy of Mr. Casper, Nebraska member of the committee, and will himself present the minority report. At the same time it is understood that he does not intend to fight the report of the committee on resolutions which will be made.

Resolve for Single Statehood. St. Louis, July 7.—The sub-committee on resolutions continued its work on the platform, today but was slow

in getting to business. Bryan and one or two others were absent but the committee decided to proceed with the questions in which they were not especially interested.

Accordingly the irrigation plank presented by Newlands was taken up and the Nevada senator presented its merits. It was tentatively accepted. Consideration of the proposed statehood declaration was then entered upon and the question discussed at length.

A plank for separate statehood for each of the territories was inserted. During the forenoon ex-Senator Towne was admitted to the committee room to present a petition signed by ten thousand persons requesting the insertion of a plank declaring for the independence of the Philippines when prepared for self-government. The committee agreed upon a plank for the election of United States senators by direct vote of the people.

The prospects are that the sub-committee will not be ready to make report when the full committee meets at 3 o'clock.

S. H. Cowan, of Fort Worth, was permitted to present the following proposed plank in favor of cattle shippers: "We favor such amendments of the act to regulate commerce as will afford to the public and to shippers speedy, adequate, effectual and inexpensive remedy against unreasonable or otherwise unlawful charges."

The committee at noon entered upon consideration of the question of trusts and monopolies and Bryan made a strenuous plea for reaffirmation of the Kansas City platform on this point.

The afternoon session opened with scenes of great enthusiasm. Georgia unfurled the first Parker banner and the wildest possible scenes followed. The entire convention apparently joining in the roar. The demonstration continued for nearly fifteen minutes.

Bryan was given an ovation when he entered the hall just prior to opening, which lasted for some time. The Parker men tried to stem the demonstration and finally succeeded when Georgia unfurled the Parker banner. The demonstration resolved itself into a testimonial to Bryan and it so remained to the finish. When confusion quieted a little the convention was called to order. Cheers broke out again when Bryan mounted the platform to present the minority report of the committee on credentials.

Champ Clark was elected permanent chairman and made an eloquent address.

Chairman Clark's Speech. Clark opened by saying that in a general way the democratic contention was that the government should be restored to the democratic republican basis on which the fathers of the republic intended it to, and shall once more be made the government of the people, by the people and for the people, instead of a government of classes, by classes and for the classes.

"To state it more particularly, we insist that exorbitant taxation shall be reduced to just and reasonable rates, that extravagance in appropriations shall cease, that economy shall prevail in all transactions of government, that all departments shall be thoroughly investigated from top to bottom by congressional committees, that all evil doers of whatever degree shall be driven from public service and properly punished, that his trusts shall be proceeded against by indictments as common smaller criminals, and that the constitution accompany the flag into our new possessions."

He said that the people must support Roosevelt's Philippine policy, right or wrong, was the wisest yet. It was similar to the declaration of Louis XIV: "I am the state." He believed that the people should condemn the wrong. He said that the republicans made false pretenses, and the one on which they will harp this year was that the democrats were in favor of free trade. This is false. The democrats favor cutting exorbitant tariff rates to a reasonable basis. Where the tariff rates are so high that they enable American manufacturers to sell their wares abroad cheaper than they do to Americans at home, the democrats say they ought to be reduced.

"Is this anarchy or treason?" If so, make the most of it."

Stand-pat organs and speakers claim that only antiquated sorts of manufactured articles are thus sold, but steel rails are sold abroad for eight dollars per ton less than at home, and fashions in steel rails remain the same or substantially so. This advance in price comes out of the pockets of the people. Another piece of false pretenses is that the democrats would destroy American industries. There is not a syllable of truth in this. Why should they destroy industry, when they are as much interested in the country's prosperity as others? True, the democratic position on tariff is this:

"Recognizing that a large portion of our revenues always have been raised by customs, duties or taxes, the democrats divide all imports into three classes, of necessities, comforts and luxuries, and contend that the tariff taxes should be highest on luxuries, lower on comforts and lowest or none at all on necessities. They furthermore say that taxes should be uniform on all articles belonging to one class. That is the democratic position, from which it will not be driven or bullied."

Speaking of trusts, Chairman Clark said that the republicans claimed to be the great and only trust-busters, notwithstanding the fact that under republican misrule trusts have sprung up like mushrooms in a damp cellar, and have become as plentiful as berries in June.

He spoke of the appointment of Knox as the successor of Quay in the senate at the behest of Frick and C.

salt as a straw showing which way the wind blew in the republican party as trust-busters.

As he was going into the hall Champ Clark said: "If we don't get blocked, I see no reason why we should not dispose of the nomination for president some time tonight. I shall call the vice chairman in the chair while Missouri's name is called, and will nominate Cockrell."

SURFACE WATER

MIMBRES RIVER COMPANY WILLING TO PUMP FOR DOMESTIC, FIRE AND IRRIGATION PURPOSES IN DEMING AND SURROUNDING COUNTRY.

Allen G. Kennedy and G. W. Delamar have been in town the past few days transacting business in connection with the Mimbres River Water company. This company, composed of active, practical business men of wide experience, backed with abundance of capital, have made a proposition to the people of this community to place a large and complete water works system in the town, with a guarantee of 60 lbs. pressure at the Union depot, thus giving an adequate supply for fire protection in all parts of the town, as well as furnishing water for domestic and irrigation purposes.

The company now have two propositions in view, one of locating a large electric plant at Deming, and besides operating their pumps at the Byron ranch, east of town, to furnish power for running machinery, manufacturing purposes, etc., thus giving great impetus to business enterprises in the town; the other is to locate a direct pumping plant at the ranches, and operate the water works only.

It is now up to the people of Deming. The proposition has been clearly made. The company asks no exclusive right, or any special privilege. It simply asks the authorities of the town and county to give it the right to come in and build an institution which will be the means of bringing thousands of dollars into our community every year, besides stimulating the settlement of the lands surrounding Deming by a thrifty class of farming people who will bring permanent prosperity to our town. With a community as with an individual, opportunity comes and knocks and then turns away. These people cannot be expected to wait always for an answer from us. They will be doing one of two things—either building here or some place else. The village trustees and county board should hold a joint meeting and consider this matter tonight, and choose whether they will move forward with the march of progress or whether they will sleep. "Hip Van Winkle like," until the chance is lost.—Deming Graphic.

Officials interviewed.

J. W. Kendrick, third vice president and in charge of the operating department of the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe railway company, and D. E. Cain, general superintendent of the western grand division, with headquarters at Newton, Kansas, arrived last night in special cars No. 4 and 215, respectively. Mr. Kendrick is accompanied by Mrs. Kendrick and daughter, Miss Helen, and two sons, John and Carroll.

A. G. Wells, the general manager of the Santa Fe coast lines, came in from Los Angeles in his special car, No. 5, attached to No. 2 passenger train.

This morning Messrs. Kendrick, Wells and Cain visited the local shops, spending several hours in conference with Mechanical Superintendent Bean, and inspected the departments pretty thoroughly.

After lunch at the Alvarado, the Citizens representative met both Messrs. Kendrick and Wells, and to questions put to the former, received in answer the following information:

"I am here to look over the general situation, it being one of my periodical visits, and will return east either tonight or tomorrow morning."

"The Helen cut-off proposition is something Mr. Hipley is more familiar with than I, and I really don't know what will be done with that line. It is my opinion, however, that the Helen cut-off will be completed, but I do not know when work will be resumed."

"All trains are running with unusual regularity, and are subject to no delays, except such as are now being caused by floods in Kansas, which I am informed today by telegram are now subsiding."

"As far as the strike is concerned, we have more power, and it is in better condition than was the case a year ago. On the 1st of June we had 60 engines in good order."

"At the Albuquerque shops we shall replace the car shops recently destroyed by fire with new ones somewhat more extensive and better equipped for turning out the work required."

Mr. Wells was asked to submit to the newspaper man's augur, but escaped, by stating that the interviews had with Messrs. Kendrick and Cain covers all points upon which he could give any facts.

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT CAIN TALKED ON BELEN CUT-OFF, THE STRIKE, AND SEVERAL OTHER INTERESTING SUBJECTS.

D. E. Cain, the popular general superintendent of the western grand division of the Santa Fe railway, who is here with Third Vice President Kendrick, was seen by The Citizen representative at his private car this morning, while Messrs. Kendrick and Wells were on an official visit at the local shops, and interviewed on certain subjects of especial interest to Albuquerque and central New Mexico.

Santa Fe Will Rebuild—A dispatch from Cleburne, Texas says that the work of construction began on the big shops of the Trinity and Brown Valley railroad in that place recently. The Santa Fe shops consumed by fire several nights ago will be rebuilt. The building formerly used for the repair of freight cars used as plant building for the Santa Fe passenger department. The Santa Fe's actual loss by the fire was \$100,000.

"This trip," said Mr. Cain, "is an inspection one to look over the line, this being Mr. Kendrick's first visit to the southwest for the past six months. The company is expending considerable money in improvements of buildings, roadway, and structures, and he desires to examine the work completed and in progress. We will remain here during the day, and return east either tonight or tomorrow morning. Mr. Wells, of course, returning to his headquarters at Los Angeles."

The Belen Cut-Off. "About the Belen cut-off," suggested the reporter.

"I cannot give any information as to the ultimate determination of the Belen cut-off, for the reason that this matter has not yet been turned over to the operating department," said Mr. Cain.

The Strike Situation. "What about the strike with the boilermakers and machinists?" asked the reporter.

"We scarcely know that there is a strike of any kind on the Atchafalaya, Topeka & Santa Fe proper. We are working practically a full force in all the shops, made up of experienced, competent mechanics. Aside from delays on account of washouts, all trains have been more regularly on time than during the past two months. This is about all I know of the strike situation. We have the men, the shops are all at work, and work is being turned out in as good condition as before the strike."

An Absurd Proposition. "How about that article cutting down the distance between Las Vegas and Albuquerque?" remarked the reporter.

"There is absolutely no truth whatever," answered Mr. Cain, "in a recent article published by and reproduced from the Denver papers, relative to the building of a new line starting from some point on the line of the Santa Fe in Colorado and again touching the Santa Fe line at either Las Vegas or Santa Fe, thus according to the aforesaid article wiping all stations between Trinidad and Las Vegas off the Santa Fe railway map. The article referred to states that by way of the proposed line the distance from Las Vegas to Albuquerque will be reduced 70 miles. The distance via present line is 132 miles, so that by way of the proposed line the distance would be 62 miles, which would make it shorter than a direct straight line. An absurd proposition, of course."

Cause of Delays. "How about delays to Nos. 1 and 2, the regular passenger trains from the east?"

"These delays," remarked Mr. Cain, "are due to extremely high waters in eastern Colorado, all through Kansas as far east as the Missouri river, and including Kansas City, also, south from Newton, Kansas on the Texas line, and at Wichita, particularly, where all the tracks are under water, making it impossible to operate trains on time. During the past four days as fast as one washout is repaired and the track made passable, another one would develop, thus causing further delays to the traffic. To cite one instance, I received a telegram last night from the superintendent of the Panhandle division, advising that within one hour after completing repairs on a bridge which had been washed out, a house of rather large proportions came floating down the stream, and again knocked down twenty feet of the bridge."

Wheat and Corn Crop. "Will the rains injure the wheat and corn crop of Kansas and Oklahoma?"

"The wheat and corn crop in Kansas and Oklahoma," said Mr. Cain, "is in excellent condition. A considerable amount of the wheat has already been harvested, and while the heavy rains and high waters will, of course, do some little damage, yet in considering the great extent of the crops the loss will be imperceptible. I will not assume an estimate as to the output for both Kansas and Oklahoma, but the average will not be much behind previous excellent years."

That Park. "How about that park for Albuquerque?" suggested the reporter.

"You mean where the Putney buildings now stand? Well, as soon as Mr. Putney moves into his new building and all the buildings now on the aforesaid railroad grounds are torn down and removed, the company will put the ground in some presentable condition. At present that is all I can say on the subject, but there is one thing, the grounds will be nicely improved."

BROUGHT TO THE HOSPITAL.

RAILROAD PATIENTS FROM WIN-SLOW RECEIVED THIS MORNING.

Two patients for the Santa Fe hospital were brought in on No. 2 this morning, and will probably be laid up for some time. John Burns and Santa Cruz Lial are the unfortunate ones, and both are from Winslow, Ariz.

Burns received a bad fall from a scaffold, spraining his back severely and bruising him up considerably. Lial is suffering from a defective arm.

Both men were attended by Dr. Brown, of Winslow, and will now be under the care of Dr. Cutter. It is thought that both men will improve rapidly.

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Both men appear to be in the pink of condition. O'Brien says he will win on points. Fitzsimmons, on the other hand, says the contest will not go the six rounds, meaning that he will win by a knockout. The advance sale of seats has been the largest in the history of boxing in Philadelphia, which is an indication that there will be a record-breaking attendance. The fight will be pulled off under the glare of electric lights at the Philadelphia base ball park.

Hert Long passed through the city last night on his way to Chicago from San Francisco, where he spent the past month. Mr. Levy's a journalist from Sidney, Australia, but lately has been engaged to do a series of sketches for the Santa Fe passenger department. He expects to return to this city in about ten days and take up this work here.

SECEDE FROM THE OLD ORDER

Philadelphia, Pa., July 6.—The "Junior Order of the United American Mechanics," which has been in existence half a century and has a membership that extends throughout the entire country, is facing a critical situation as a result of the discussion in its ranks. There has been trouble in the order for years, but it was not until recently that matters reached an acute stage. The national convention was in session at Minneapolis in June, 1899, when the national council made changes in the object of the order, it is said. Many of the members declared that this action was arbitrary and that the matter should have been put to a popular vote. The council decided to establish an insurance branch, and appropriated money from the national council to defray expenses. Immediately after the convention a protest came from five states. It was ignored. The insurgents refused to pay any more per capita tax. Charges were preferred against the state council of Pennsylvania, and there was a trial before the judicial board of the national body. As a result the state council was directed to pay the national tax or forfeit its charter. The tax was paid.

Then the insurgents, representing twenty-five councils, asked the national board to call a special session to settle the differences. The request was ignored. The council was threatened with mandamus proceedings, and a call for a meeting for June, 1900 was issued. Seven days before this meeting the national council met in Philadelphia and decided that any subordinate council delinquent in its per capita tax could not be represented in the state council's session. More trouble ensued and the feeling grew very bitter. The subordinate councils insisted upon representation, and were arrested and fined for contempt of court.

In September the act of secession was officially carried out, and the insurgents instituted suit to determine which set of officers had been regularly elected. No decision was rendered until last month, when the court declared in favor of the officers chosen by the regulars, and said that they were entitled to act for the order. This led to the final split in the order. Two weeks ago the insurgents met in convention at Reading and organized under the name of Order of Independent Americans. The promoters of the insurgent movement are now planning an organization even greater than that from which its members seceded. There are said to be about 100,000 members from the Junior Order of United Mechanics in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia. A conference has been called to enlist all of these in the new organization and later steps will be taken to extend the membership throughout the country. The first national convention of the new order is to be held at Altoona in September.

To Be Better Than Ever. Those people who imagine that because there is a World's fair in progress, Albuquerque is to give up the annual territorial fair in October, are sadly mistaken. Albuquerque is coming up this year with a larger cash fair fund, with bigger prizes, better attractions, and a more worthy program than has ever been offered before in New Mexico.—Deming Graphic.

CLAY M'CONIGLE

MAKES A BIG BET ON STEER ROPING.

A bet of \$1,000 was made at Carlsbad between Clay McConigle and Sol Schoonover as follows: Clay McConigle is to rope and tie ten steers to Sol Schoonover's one. Twenty-five large steers from Terrazas, Old Mexico, will be imported for this special occasion. The contest is to be on December 24, 1900. The money has been put up.

MUCH INTEREST IN THE BIG FIGHT

Philadelphia, Pa., July 6.—Not in years has so much interest been manifested in the east as is shown in the contest to be pulled off here tonight between "Kid" Fitzsimmons and "Philadelphia" Jack O'Brien. This will be the most important fight in the history of O'Brien's ring career. The Quaker fighter, since his first trip to England several years ago, has made rapid strides toward the top of the pugilistic ladder, and many good judges of pugilism today believe him, next to Jeffries, to be the greatest fighter in the world. In Fitzsimmons he will meet the best man he has ever faced in the ring, and he will have to do even better work than he did against "Kid" Carter and Marvin Hart if he gets a decision over the veteran.

Both men appear to be in the pink of condition. O'Brien says he will win on points. Fitzsimmons, on the other hand, says the contest will not go the six rounds, meaning that he will win by a knockout. The advance sale of seats has been the largest in the history of boxing in Philadelphia, which is an indication that there will be a record-breaking attendance. The fight will be pulled off under the glare of electric lights at the Philadelphia base ball park.

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